

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

It will be seen, by the Address below of the Democratic State Convention, says the Standard, that Raleigh has been designated as the place, and Thursday, the 8th of March, as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The Committee gave to this and to other subjects much consideration, and we feel sure that their recommendations will give general satisfaction to the party.

We have only time at present to add that we trust every Democrat from Currituck to Cherokee will respond to the action of the Committee, and that the Convention will be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. Brother Democrats, if we expect to defeat the opposition, we must show our faith by our works. We must organize thoroughly and meet the enemy, not as raw recruits, but as trained veterans. Our cause is the cause of the Constitution, of Southern rights, of the Union; but good as that cause is, and dear as it is to us all, it can be maintained only by incessant vigilance and effort.

We have been requested to suggest that the Democratic Convention be held at the residence of Dr. James E. Williamson, at Elizabeth City, on Thursday, the 8th of March, at the place for holding our next State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and appoint four delegates to represent the State at large in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Charleston. We therefore recommend that meetings be called in all the counties of the State, and delegates appointed to represent them in the said State Convention; and, also, that delegates be appointed to represent them in District Conventions to be held in each Congressional District for the purpose of electing two delegates and their alternates to represent the said Districts in the National Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Democratic State Executive Committee having met pursuant to the call of their Chairman, after due consideration, have determined to appoint Thursday, the 8th of March, as the time, and the City of Raleigh as the place for holding our next State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and appoint four delegates to represent the State at large in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Charleston. We therefore recommend that meetings be called in all the counties of the State, and delegates appointed to represent them in the said State Convention; and, also, that delegates be appointed to represent them in District Conventions to be held in each Congressional District for the purpose of electing two delegates and their alternates to represent the said Districts in the National Convention.

Believing as we do that the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation of their rights and the perpetuity of the institutions of our country depend upon the success of the Democratic party, we earnestly recommend harmony and union in our ranks, and a thorough organization of the said party, and respectfully suggest that an Executive Committee of five be appointed by said county meetings in each county to correspond and co-operate with the Central Committee and the other County Committees which may be appointed to promote the success of the Democratic party of North-Carolina.

J. E. WILLIAMSON, CHA. FRANCIS ERIES, JR. STOKES, L. W. HUMPHREY, M. A. BLEDSOE, JOHN WINSLOW, JOHN C. RADHAM, S. M. D. TATE, W. J. YATES, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 17th, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry Outbreak.

The papers are still filled with the details of the late invasion of Virginia by a band of abolition outlaws from the North. Besides the details, we have pretty extensive comments and denunciations of the full spirit at work in Northern society which has begotten this bloody offering. That this horrible tragedy is but the natural and inevitable result of the propagation of the seditious and incendiary doctrines of the Seward, Hales, Wilsons, Greelys, and their inhuman companions, none but men of their own stamp will deny. To the Black Republican leaders may be traced the late terrible scenes enacted upon Southern soil, and that it is no wonder that hundreds of lives have not been sacrificed to the unhallowed schemes of these traitors and murderers, is attributable to the kind interposition of Providence and not to the want of a will on the part of the sanguinary conspirators, who set on the poor miserable wretches that have become the victims to their infernal plot, tings.

Brown and his companions have well merited their fate, but those who have instigated them to the hellish work, deserve a double punishment. The gallows may end the career of the hoary-headed old ruffian that led the insurgents at Harper's Ferry, but the rack and the gibbet should terrify the earthly course of the vile and debased hypocrites, who, secure by their own fire-sides, have concocted the schemes to deluge the land in blood, and pushed on their instruments to its fatal accomplishment. Smith, Giddings & Co., may escape for the present the reward of their diabolical machinations against the lives of a peaceful and unoffending people, but the blood shed at Harper's Ferry, whether it flowed from the veins of assailant or assailed, rests upon their heads, and will be avenged by the hand of Jehovah. Facts have been developed since the ending of the tragedy which leave no room to doubt that a wide spread conspiracy was hatching to a bloody completion, and that but for a misunderstanding as to time, a service war would at this time have been raging upon the borders of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. Let the South take warning from the past and prepare for the future. Emancipation is in our midst sowing seed from which we may reap a harvest of death.

The Climax of Party Madness.

The position of the Southern Opposition upon the slavery question at this time, to one remembering the repeated accusations which have been brought by them against the Democracy, may seem strange and astounding, but not more so than the anxiety manifested to unite with the Black Republicans is inconsistent. The Democratic party, it is well known, has always been charged with entertaining ultra pro-slavery notions, and that to this fact, it is attributable much of the excitement and agitation that has been disturbing the country. The "Opposition" claimed to be the true conservative party, yielding much for the sake of peace and harmony. From this so-called conservative position, they fly to the extreme of ultraism, and will be content with nothing but congressional protection for slavery in the territories. The doctrines of Judge Douglas are denounced as "abominable and infamous," and the democrat who avows himself willing to vote for the Illinois senator in the event of his being the nominee of the Charleston Convention, is held up to scorn and derision.

Directly in the face of the denunciations which they are heaping upon Douglas, we find them urging a fusion with the anti-slavery party of the North, of being ready to support a "conservative statesman" from the ranks of the Northern Opposition, and sending words of encouragement to the Black Republicans of the Empire State, when it is known that there is not one man, out of the Democratic ranks, in the non-slave holding states, who, not only sustains the opinions of Mr. Douglas, but goes further and contends for the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories. Mr. Fillmore held that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and of using all the power it possessed to interdict the slave trade between the states, yet these gentlemen who are hurling their anathemas at such democrats who are willing to vote for Mr. Douglas, voted for Mr. Fillmore, and lavished their eulogiums upon him until he groaned beneath the burden. They are now ready to fuse with the men that, for years, have done nothing but war upon the South—and now boldly proclaim their belief in the power of Congress, and their determination to vote for its exercise, to prohibit the introduction of slave property into the territories.

We know the impression is sought to be made upon the Southern mind that the Republicans have modified their opinions; that they are less ultra than formerly; and that a more conservative feeling prevails among them. The ridiculous absurdity of such a proposition is fully exposed by the fact, that their organization is based upon the isolated idea of opposition to slavery, and that this organization is unbroken in every free State. We are not left, however, to inference for a contradiction of this preposterous assumption, for the New York Tribune expressly says that:

"In the position in which things now stand, the Republicans are obliged to insist upon an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories. In order to vindicate the existence of such a power in Congress, it must be exercised."

And yet we are taunted by the men who are ready to close hands with the Tribune and its associates, because we avow our readiness to take Douglas in preference to any man likely to be selected by the "Opposition."

But this is not all. The desperation, the madness, of the Southern Opposition betrays a boldness in speaking and unveiling their designs that finds its parallel only in the insane attempt of Old Brown upon Harper's Ferry. An open and undisguised sympathy with the Black Republican party is avowed by Southern journalists, and we are told that it is better to elect the most objectionable free soiler to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives than any Democrat that can be named. This is bad enough, yet there is worse upon record. The Baltimore Patriot, a Southern journal, has the following:

"Americans of Maryland! send your respects to your brethren of the Opposition in New York, on the morning of the 3d of November, greeting them with a triumphant victory, and bid them go and do likewise on the 8th. It is the Presidential battle that you are to fight next Wednesday. Remember that. Join hands then with the Opposition in the Empire State, and your voice in the selection of President will be heard and heeded."

The "Opposition in New York?" What is it? Who are the men composing it? Of what material is it composed? Is it not made up of the "irrepressible conflict" men of the Seward school? Are not its leaders Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Beecher, Cheever, and their confederates? Do we not find in its front ranks the aiders and abettors of Ossawatimie Brown and his Harper's Ferry ruffians? Men who threaten the South with bloody insurrection, and declare their readiness to join in an indiscriminate massacre of the slave holders? These things cannot be denied, but they are not sufficient to deter an Opposition journal in the South from openly proclaiming the gratification which their triumph over the National Democracy will afford it.

There are but two parties arrayed against each other in New York. The Black Republican; the disciples of Wm. H. Seward; the "irrepressible conflict," Ossawatimie Brown party, with all their detestable, damnable, and treasonable doctrines, on the one hand, and the National Democratic party, headed by Horatio Seymour, whose admirable speech we publish to-day—Daniel S. Dickinson, and a host of good and true men, on the other. The former seek to tread the Constitution under foot; to break down its guarantees; to incite a servile war, and

to wrap the South in a mantle of fire and blood. The aim of the other is to uphold the pillars of our sacred compact; to draw tighter and closer the bonds of the Union; to preserve the rights of the States from the encroachments of fanaticism or the aggressions of brutal desperadoes, and to perpetuate those blessings which can only follow a just and equitable administration of the general government. Such are the differences dividing the two parties in New York, and it staggers credulity to believe that the paragraph above could have found utterance through the columns of a paper published in a slave-holding State.

How do you do, Dr. Godwin? Right glad to see that you are at your post again.—Hope that your temporary absence has wrought some favorable change in your political condition. We have been looking after the interests of your party since you have been gone and have labored very hard to keep them "all right." Your return has relieved us of considerable responsibility. We want you to go to work now and make up for lost time. By the bye, we have a word for your private ear.—Douglas, the man you said some time ago, you would support for the Presidency in the event of his nomination by the Charleston Convention, has written a great long article and published it in Harper's Magazine. We haven't had the pleasure of meeting you since the publication of that article. We desire you to read it carefully, and then tell us what you think of it; provide, nevertheless, you think you can do so without violating any essential requirement of the "Cincinnati platform."—State.

To the first enquiry we answer, Well! very well! For the satisfaction expressed for our reappearance at the post of duty, we say, Much obliged to you, gentlemen; and for the "Hope" entertained for our improved political condition, we not only return our thanks, but assure our friends, that we are better, much better; feeling stronger in the faith, invigorated by the healthful Democratic breezes that are coming down from the North, dissipating the sickly Know Nothing miasmas that have been floating around us, and cheering us with the prospect of a good time in the future.

We should be wanting in gratitude were we to fail to record our high appreciation of the valuable service rendered in the attempt to keep the Democracy "all right" during our absence, not doubting the effort has been eminently successful. Our neighbors are living practical illustrations of the bad effects which Know-Nothingism exerts upon men, and as such, have been constant and efficient lecturers in behalf of the noble old cause. Doubtless, these generous gentlemen "have been looking after the interests" of the Democracy in the same way that the spider concerned itself in providing a neat little parlor for the fly; but like that insect, the Democracy were wide awake and knew that to get into their clutches was certain death, and so refused to "go in," however much the "interest" professed.

The State desires to know our opinions of the late article of Judge Douglas: We have no hesitation in answering, and therefore unhesitatingly declare that, so far as Mr. Douglas denies to Congress the power to interfere with slavery in the territories, we are with him, but cannot sanction the proposition that the courts have no jurisdiction in the premises. The right to carry slaves in any territory belonging to the United States is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and if denied by the local authorities, he has redress by application to the proper tribunals.

Will our neighbors of the *Scots* condescend to answer us a few good natured questions, the first of which is, that between a Black Republican and a Democrat for the Presidency, would they make a choice? Second, do they hold it to be the duty of the twenty-one Oppositionists from the South in the next House of Representatives to vote for "the most objectionable of the Republicans" for Speaker in preference to "any Democrat that could be named?"

Third,—will they endorse the following from the Baltimore Patriot, and thus avow their sympathy with the Republicans of New York?

"Americans of Maryland! send your respects to your brethren of the Opposition in New York, on the morning of the 3d of November, greeting them with a triumphant victory, and bid them go and do likewise on the 8th. It is the Presidential battle that you are to fight next Wednesday. Remember that. Join hands then with the Opposition in the Empire State, and your voice in the selection of President will be heard and heeded."

Fourth: Should Simon Cameron, N. P. Banks, or any man of the same stamp, be nominated by an Opposition Convention, will the State support the nominee?

Fifth: The State denounces the doctrines of Mr. Douglas; will it support a man nominated by the Opposition holding the same opinions?

Plain unequivocal answers are respectfully solicited.

The trial of Brown and his companions, for treason, insurrection, and murder, is progressing at Charlestown, Va.—Many witnesses have been examined both for the prosecution and defence.

The prisoner sought to have the trial postponed upon the ground that he was expecting the arrival of Northern counsel, but the Court decided against the application, as it considered the plea a mere subterfuge to gain time, as counsel could have been present if they had desired to be.

A dispatch dated Charlestown, October 28th, says that:

Geo. H. Hoyt, of the Boston Bar, arrived here this morning, as counsel for Brown. He was admitted by the court, though he announced, for the present he would not take part in the case.

The counsel for the prisoners appointed by the Court had withdrawn from the case, because Brown had expressed his want of confidence in their disposition to serve him properly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. J. B. Godwin: Please do me the justice to insert the following correspondence in your next issue.

Respectfully,
JNO. W. POOLE.
E. CITY, Oct. 31st, 1859.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 21st, 1859.
SIR: In the last issue of the "State," which I received from some kind unknown in Elizabeth City upon my arrival from Hampton Roads this morning, I noticed your explanatory introduction of the 15th of October, in regard to the late difficulty between our principals. You use the following language:—"The withdrawal of the challenge of Mr. Bagley by me, was made at the solicitation of Lieut. Milligan," with an apparent intention of a misstatement. I made no solicitation. I insisted upon the withdrawal of the challenge before any AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT could be made, you then withdrew the challenge, as shown by the published correspondence. You must certainly recollect my remarks: "I could concede to no terms in behalf of my friend while trammelled by a challenge." In my publication, I studiously forbore speaking of any private conference, deeming that I had no right to do so without your consent. You have therefore taken an undue license in publishing what I hereby declare an entire misrepresentation of my course in the negotiations.

Yours,
JAS. F. MILLIGAN.
JOHN W. POOLE, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELIZ. CITY, N. C., Oct. 24th, '59.
SIR: Yours of 21st inst. is before me. Upon consideration, I think the word "solicitation" may imply an urging, on your part, of the withdrawal. I did not mean to convey that idea. The word suggestion would have more accurately expressed my meaning. I meant to say, that the suggestion of a withdrawal for the purpose of opening the way for an amicable arrangement came first from you, with the understanding that the challenge would be renewed upon a failure to make the arrangement.

Please reply to me distinctly upon these two points.

Respectfully,
JNO. W. POOLE.
TO LIEUT. J. F. MILLIGAN, Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 28, 1859.
SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst. has just been received by me, it having arrived in Norfolk during my absence on a cruise.

To speak plain, you had tortured an act of magnanimity on my part into a desire to prevent a hostile meeting. Before your principal refused to meet me on the field upon those terms, which my principal as the challenged party had a right to name, I would listen to nothing, as I had traveled 40 miles for a fight or refusal on those terms. After you informed me of the firmity of your principal, as I did not desire to post him, I suggested in a spirit of magnanimity that I could not listen to terms while trammelled with a challenge, but if the challenge was withdrawn it (the affair) might be amicably arranged. Mr. W. H. Bagley, to whom I had been introduced by you, wrote the form of the withdrawal, and you copied it. I then agreed to an amicable adjustment subject to the approval of my principal. When I came to Norfolk I had great difficulty in getting Maj. Lamb to agree to the adjustment, as he thought the matter had gone too far to stop on paper. But as he had stated in his first letter to Mr. Bagley substantially every thing that was in the adjustment, he agreed to it.—I was surprised, after you had informed me of your high "idea of truth and integrity," that you should have grossly misrepresented the affair and endeavored to create the impression that I had "solicited" the withdrawal of the challenge; but as you have admitted in the letter before me, that the challenge was not withdrawn at my solicitation, I admit it was at my suggestion (not request), after your principal had refused to meet me, upon the terms proposed.—I of course had no objection to a renewal of the challenge, if the adjustment was not agreed to by my principal; but that would have placed you in the awkward predicament of refusing a meeting; from which I was willing to relieve you, on account of the infirmity of your principal. I hope in future your "principal's" high sense of honor, and your "own idea of truth and integrity," which precluded you from coming to Portsmouth under assumed names to arrange this affair, will render you more careful in the use of words.

Yours,
JAS. F. MILLIGAN.
JNO. W. POOLE, Esq., E. City, N. C.

ELIZ. CITY, Oct. 31st, 1859.

SIR: Yours of 28th inst. is before me. Instead of replying frankly and directly to the two points in my letter of the 24th inst., you have been evasive upon those points, and have proceeded to make other statements in such a way as to put the whole affair in a false light. I must say the same in regard to your note to Maj. Lamb of the 21st inst., which has been published since my last letter to you. In affairs of this kind, honor demands the correction of the slightest mistake or inadvertence which may be calculated to do injustice to the parties. In this spirit, I wrote to you on the 24th inst., as soon as my attention was called to the force of the word "solicitation." I regret that your boasted "magnanimity" has not prevented your being actuated by a different spirit.

In your letter to Maj. Lamb of the 21st inst., you say:—"If insisting upon fighting or withdrawing the challenge, and not listening to terms whilst trammelled by a challenge be a solicitation, I must plead guilty." You italicize the word insisting and put the words "fighting or withdrawing the challenge" in quotation marks.—You used no such language as "fighting or withdrawing the challenge." You had not then and have not now the hardihood to state in direct terms that you did. But the quotation marks prevent your taking advantage of the attempted ruse of stating by implication what you knew to be too palpably false to be stated directly.

You manifest the same spirit in your letter of the 28th inst. You say—"Before your principal refused to meet mine on the field upon those terms which my principal, as the challenged party, had a right to name, I would listen to nothing, as I had traveled 40 miles for a fight or refusal on those terms." Before the failure to adjust the terms, nothing was proposed to you at all. Then, why say you "would listen to nothing?" Besides, you seem to intimate that my principal refused the terms. I refused them for him, for the reason assigned in the published correspondence. I had applied you in Norfolk, before the acceptance of the challenge that my principal had a defect in his right eye, and could not use a rifle except from the hip. I therefore did not think the selection of that weapon disingenuous. You may not have given that information to Mr. Lamb. He knows whether you did or not.

Your last statement in your letter of the 21st inst. is a direct one and is untrue.—At the Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk, Va., I did speak of this affair as an unfortunate one, but did not propose "to adjust it amicably." You asked me if I had authority to adjust it amicably. To which I replied that I had instructions not to make a proposition, but felt authorized to listen to one. Our interview at the Atlantic Hotel was before the acceptance of the challenge. You have partially and unfairly stated the occurrences immediately preceding the adjustment. After we had failed to agree upon the terms of meeting, I introduced you to Mr. Bagley at his room, when we conversed about one hour upon indifferent subjects, no allusion having been made to the difficulty between Mr. Bagley and Maj. Lamb. You introduced the subject by requesting Mr. Bagley to permit you to see the correspondence between himself and Maj. Lamb prior to the delivery of the challenge. To which Mr. Bagley assented, and handed the correspondence to you. You said (quoting to Mr. Bagley) "I have formed a favorable opinion of you, and if I can prevent it, no two men as each other for such a scoundrel as Charles Henry Foster." You then said to Mr. Bagley:—"You withdraw your challenge." Upon Mr. Bagley's refusing to withdraw the challenge, you said to me:—"We, as seconds, have a right to set, will you withdraw the challenge for five minutes?" I asked you why you would have me withdraw it. You replied—"Whilst trammelled by a challenge I can make no proposition for an amicable adjustment, but can if you will withdraw it for five minutes." To which I assented, with the understanding that it was to be considered as renewed in the event of a failure to adjust the difficulty. After the challenge was verbally withdrawn, you made two propositions of adjustment, to both of which I objected. You then made the proposition as stated in the published correspondence, to which I agreed. Mr. Bagley then drew a form of withdrawal, and also the published disclaimer, to be submitted to Maj. Lamb. Both of which I copied. You signed his disclaimer, and I signed the withdrawal.

This is a full statement of the transaction. The publication of your letter to Maj. Lamb compels me to place on Mr. Bagley, as well as to myself, a public disclaimer of this correspondence.

The only Hope for the Union is in the Union of the Democracy.

We believe that nine out of ten of the voters of the slaveholding States ardently desire the preservation of the Union. Indeed, we are not sure but they all do so desire, if they could be furnished with an unquestionable guarantee that henceforth there shall be no encroachment whatever upon the letter or the spirit of the Constitution. A division of the States could not be otherwise than seriously harmful to their best pecuniary interests. Were such an event to happen, a generation might pass away from earth before the value of property would recover from the shock which it would receive thereby. But then there is something incomparably dearer to elevated humanity than its material possessions. Its honor is its wealth. For that it will sacrifice all else—even life, if life is unable to preserve it unstained.

Would not the submission of the South to the abolishing of the District of Columbia—to the reversal of the Dred Scott decision—to the refusal to admit a new slave State into the Union merely because it was such, be down-right dishonor? Do not the Black Republicans contemplate more than this, if they shall succeed in getting the reins of government into their hands? Most assuredly. The least expectant among them calculate upon speedily effecting vastly more, while many are pledged to the carrying of abolition to the centre of the cotton growing States.

Now what, under such circumstances, does true policy dictate to the slaveholding States to do? To stand with folded arms and submit to political immolation, or to exert all the power which the Almighty bestowed upon them in the maintenance of their rights? We will not do them the injustice to suppose the former. We can confidently rely upon the latter. But alone they cannot succeed, for the reason that they have not sufficient strength. Therefore, it is the part of wisdom to seek where it can be found, or rather to accept it when it is voluntarily offered.

Strictly speaking, the contest of 1860 will be a contest between the slaveholding States and "those who would" make vassals of them—a contest between patriots and rebels—a contest between the Constitution and its undisputed enemies: It will be totally unlike any Presidential contest that has ever been witnessed in the United States.

The slaveholding States, as we mentioned in our issue of yesterday, are now in three chances in the non-slaveholding States for repelling triumphantly the aggressive hostility of the Black Republicans. Each may fall them—each certainly will fail, if there is not a thorough and cordial reunion of the Democratic party effected within a few weeks. Pennsylvania can only be secured by such a reunion, if, indeed, she can be secured at all; Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey can only be secured by such reunion, if, indeed, they are not a thorough and cordial reunion of the Democratic party effected within a few weeks.

Let us, then, forget all dissensions upon abstract issues, and regard it as paramount duty imposed upon us to co-operate as political brothers in behalf of a cause that which a nobler one never animated a human heart.

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In spite of all stern and unyielding front of the Democracy, which black republicanism has at every State north of Maryland and our sworn enemies are looking to the borders of the slave States, the fact becomes patent that the true and national Democracy are gaining daily ground upon their political adversaries. Developments are taking place now in most of the Northern States tending to show that every local battle will be hotly contested, and that various States which a few months ago were conceded to the opposition will render good account of themselves. A truly national feeling has been awakened to the importance of the issues at stake, and to the machinations of those whose overlapping circumference their views into such narrow limits as to make their selfishness and petty ends of self-aggrandizement manifest and palpable.

We cannot refrain here from giving to the little State of Iowa the meed of our admiration for the patriotic and energetic attitude which her Democracy have assumed in the present gubernatorial campaign. Iowa is determined to free herself from the baneful influences which abolitionism has introduced into her State administration, and is making gigantic efforts to shake off the disastrous yoke. In spite of the majority of thousands which Iowa has lately polled against us, on the question of the maintenance and protection of Southern institutions, the gallant life-guard of democracy in that State were organized a few months ago under the able and heart-stirring leadership of honest Augustus C. Dodge, and are nobly marshalling their legions for the coming contest. High hopes are entertained of the ultimate success of our party in the elections; but whatever be the result, it is now almost universally conceded that Iowa will vote with the democracy at the next presidential election—such is the force of the re-actionary spirit now prevailing among the masses of the West.

The stand also taken by the democracy of New York, which lately met in convention at Syracuse, gives unmistakable evidences of the growing feeling that now pervades. A few months ago, the dissensions of the democracy had cast a shadow of gloom, as it were, upon the prospects of the party, and seemed to betoken, if not the dissolution, at least a partial disorganization. The convention was exceedingly turbulent. Following the advice and programme of several presidential aspirants, the various factions—the Wise and Douglas factions among others—packed the convention with imported shoulder-hitters and hired ruffians. The first day's proceedings were exceedingly disagreeable in their character. Harmony and conciliation seemed to have fled from its deliberations. Abolitionism, rampant abolitionism, was gloated with an unaffected gloe upon the prospects of an easy victory. But the voice of Disunion, heard far above the din and turbulence of demagogues, stillled the troubled waters. Words conciliatory and heart stirring fell from his lips, and low politicians skulked from his presence with shame and mortification. From that moment New York, Richard-like, was herself again. Understanding the utility and sacredness of the mission which she was destined to accomplish, she took the lead among her sister States and placed herself in the front ranks. Her platform of principles was a courageous emanation, considering the strong elements of opposition which she had to contend with of sound constitutional principles—a platform upon which every Southern citizen can stand with honor and safety.

Iowa and New York we consider the gallant standard-bearers of the in-coming campaign. They have assumed the lead, and we have no doubt that their stalwart democracy will nobly resist the brunt of the battle. The South will not prove recreant in that emergency. She will stand by her Northern brethren, and throw into the political scale that preponderance of influence necessary to secure success. She is alive to the importance of her duties, and she will allow no feelings of discontent to distract or divide her deliberations. She will march as a unit. Let the North do its duty—We Southerners shall do ours to the last.—New Orleans Courier.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.—The well-known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street Philadelphia, have just commenced publishing a re-arkably cheap edition of these unapproachable works of fiction. It is called "Peterson's Cheap Edition for the Million, of the entire writings of Charles Dickens, Esq.," and will be issued complete in Twenty-eight weekly volumes. One volume will be published regularly on each and every Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty-eight—is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them and only 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty-eight volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded, free of postage, by Mail, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on receipt of a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-eight volumes; or a remittance of three dollars will pay for the first fourteen volumes; or a remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The volumes will be neatly printed, and each volume will contain 160 large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. The revised uniform Edinburgh edition from which this is reprinted, comprising twenty-eight volumes, the cost of which is seventy-five dollars; and this edition will contain every word of the Edinburgh edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the complete and entire works of Charles Dickens at a price so reasonable, that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the special attention of our readers to the fact, and would advise them all to make a remittance of Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send them complete to any one "free of postage," on receipt of that sum.

The Democratic Committee of the city of New York have published an expose of the "tragic" affair at Harper's Ferry, showing that the Republican party are accomplices in the murders there committed, and urging the people of the State to set the seal of their condemnation upon their incendiary efforts.

The Democratic Committee of the city of New York have appropriated funds for the collection and publication of all the facts of the Harper's Ferry riot for the purpose of giving the Northern people an insight into the same and objects of the anti-slavery party.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28. The band of outlaws under Governor Chase, who have been captured by the militia of Virginia. There is no doubt of this. Captain's commission with Brown, and Cook's name was taken to get provisions, having a haggard appearance, suffering from want and exposure.

He admits that three others of the party are in the mountains, and of which information parties were in search of the fugitives.

Cook had on his person a memorandum formerly attached to Washington's pistol, and was in his value, which he left behind him. He was fully armed, and attempted to make his escape, being exhausted, was soon captured, being eight miles from Chambersburg.

NO CONFESION FROM THE CAPTURED INSURGENTS. THE CUSTODY OF THE HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 28. To-day ordered John E. Cook, taken at Chambersburg, and Haden to be delivered up to the authorities for trial.

Correspondence of the N. Y. H. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. The President, up to this evening, no intelligence from the day evening. It is believed that the moved attack upon Harper's Ferry, which the night was made, was unfounded. It is very however, that the Secretary will advisable to station a company there until the excitement affair is over.

The government have received from the United States, that Charles Cook, implicated in the Harper's Ferry disunion, is now in the hands of the Federal Government, and is being held in custody. It is understood that a federal government is being held in custody, and is being held in custody.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28. The band of outlaws under Governor Chase, who have been captured by the militia of Virginia. There is no doubt of this. Captain's commission with Brown, and Cook's name was taken to get provisions, having a haggard appearance, suffering from want and exposure.

He admits that three others of the party are in the mountains, and of which information parties were in search of the fugitives.

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of despair does the hopeless man see
 it is in possible for him to reach that
 of refuge. Even now the breath of
 army's steed comes like fire into his
 and with one more bound they are
 by side.
 Spare me! O, for God's sake, mercy
 to a terror-stricken fugitive.
 My only answer was a sharp, quick
 before that God whom he had out-
 by his crime on earth. Gone, un-
 second, unappointed, and with him
 the ghoully fumes: returned to the sky.
 red blood dabbled the sweet white
 the list of that murderous band,
 had marred forever the happiness of

TO MY CUSTOMERS.

HAVING sustained a heavy loss by the fire which visited our town last Tuesday night, I am compelled to call upon those who are indebted to me, either by note or account, to come forward and make payment without delay. I hope that my friends will appreciate my situation and give attention to my request.

Yrs. R. COBB.

19, S. 509. 48—47.

ECONOMY, HEALTH, AND LUXURY.
OLD DOMINION COFFEE POTS.

If you want good Coffee—that is, Coffee well boiled yet not deprived of its aroma—you will soon observe the means of securing that luxury at a desideratum long sought, and never before attained. All sizes from 2 to 6 quarts.

For sale by W. M. D. ROBERTS, Jr. & CO.,
Jan 11 Norfolk, Va.

Mantillas
 AT THE
BEE HIVE
 Wrappings at the Bee Hive
 Tremendous display of Mantillas at the
 Bee Hive
CYANTILLA Mantles, Shawls, Double
 Shawls, etc., in Mantillas, French Lace, etc.
 100 French Lace Mantillas for Wishes, at a great
 price.
 Mantillas at great reduction on former prices
 The Bee Hive is under Johnson's Hall.

ROBES AND ORGANDIES—BY THE
YARD—A reduction of 25 per cent.
 on our large assortment of Organdies by the yard
 and in Robes.
 George Robes and Challises, at great bargain.
 60 pieces new styles fast colored Lawns, at
 12 cts., worth 25 cts.
 The Bee Hive is 37 Main street, under John-
 son's Hall, Norfolk, Va.

jly 13

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.
NOW is the time, and **ROBERTS & CO.'S** is the place, to buy one of the XL all ventilated Refrigerators.
 Improved Water Coolers,
 Patent and plain Ice Cream Freezers,
 Tin Safes, Summer Furnaces,
 Patent Fruit Jars,
 Ice Pitchers, New World Cook Stoves,
 Improved Lamp Stoves, and all kinds, **Niagara Jet Shower Bath, Sitz Baths, Bathing Tubs,**
 Tins and Japanned Ware of all kinds,
 Agricultural Boilers, &c.
 All of which we offer at extremely low rates.
Norfolk, Va., June 29.

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 AND WHOLESALE GROCERS
 No. 14 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

July 12th, 1889.

\$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED from my custody on the 7th of the present month, a **NEGRO** **WHITE** **MALE** **SLAND**, charged with the murder of **B. F. FLAVERMAN**.

Land is about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, light hair and complexion, about 28 or 30 years of age, at the time of escape he wore light Grey Pants, no Coat or Hat. The above reward will be given for his delivery at either of the jails of Norfolk city or Princess Anne County.

HENRY L. LEWIS,
Dy for **W. M. BOYD**, Sheriff.

47-13

D. B. SIMMONS & BRO.
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING AGENTS,
NEW YORK.

E. City, June 17, 1859.—ly.

DR JOHN H. POOL,

HAVING permanently located at Newland
Pasquotank County, tenders his
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
TO THE PUBLIC.

He can be found at the residence of, Winso
Swain, Esq., except when engaged profession-
ally elsewhere.

April 19, 1859.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF NIX-
ON & STOKES is this day dissolved
by mutual consent.

William Nixon is authorized to settle the busi-
ness of the co-partnership.

WM. NIXON,
C. B. STOKES.

Union Hill, October 13, 1858. 11—f

ding erected by James W. Hinton, Esq., of
duer East of the Leigh House.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 14, 1858.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to rent my Store at N
Head, can after now address me at Norfolk
Va. And I will give them the Terms. **W. F. YARBER.**
May 24, 1859.—4f.

HOME AGAIN.—The undersigned re
his thanks to his friends and entreats
for past favors, and hopes by strict attention
merit a continuance of the same. **W. H. CLARK.**
E. City, May 3rd, 1859.

JUST OPENED at the "Bee Hive," to
bales of one yard wide **Brown Cotton**
spates, **per yard.** Very heavy goods, worth 10 c
Norfolk, June 6, 1858.

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